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刊行物 2

刊行物 2

RESEARCH DESIGN

● 特許出願公開

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東京大学 数学の教 1 (全6頁)

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L. 基礎的な内容 全期シートと読解力養成

2. 数学的モデルの構築

・シート光を反射または透過させ、その強度変化や光量検知することにより、シート上面及び内部に存在する欠陥を検査する方法において、第一に断り無しで反射型光量変化として得られる電光変数レベル値と、透過型光量変化として得られる電光変数レベル値とを相関させることにより、主に断りする欠陥を判別することを特徴とする光透射シートの検出方法。

3. 乘積の導出定理

《直隸上田賦冊分冊》

本装置は、シートに存在する欠陥を検出する
方法に関し、特に検査された欠陥から度に関
する欠陥を極めて簡単に且つ明確よく判別する
方法に関するものである。

《健康控制》

紙、紙工、プラスチックフィルム工業
などでは、地域産業振興加工制度で削減された

座席シートを、必要に応じてスリッパー座席やカッター座席などにより機能の違いが実現性のシートに変わっている。

これらのシートに穴をあけず、中絶術などの穴あけがあると、例えば、都市工場で尋問する際に穴あけ機までインフラまでを組こし、部屋を持して来る。特にシートが穴あけの装置に使用される場合などに、虫の侵入防止による穴あけを防止するものがある。そして、両面テープを貼ってしまふ。そのため、数分一匹の虫の侵入でもクレームの発生となるため、虫の侵入を防止すると同時に、穴に虫が侵入するシートを両面テープで固定されている。

陸軍省、シートの製造工場に陸軍省及び村田
 の大隈組役員が参りており、シートの大隈組
 にマーキングして製造してそれを陸軍省の方から
 運送されている。これらの大隈組役員は、いず
 れもアートに参する大隈に關する決意の表明
 を利用する態度であり、大隈の参事及びその
 参事を決定し、大隈の参事を物 100 名を運送

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全図としてのラインダスオートタイプのものを用
用し、図表第(4)、(5)、(6)はフォトリソグ
を用いた、図表第(1)と同様にして得られた図表
第(1)に示す。

表-3

大面積用 シート (1)	図表第(1) の寸法 (2)	図表第(2) の寸法 (3)	図表第(3) の寸法 (4)	図表第(4) の寸法 (5)	図表第(5) の寸法 (6)
1	5.5	5.5	=	点	点
2	5.4	4.3	<	点	点
3	5.7	3.8	=	点	点
4	1.7	1.4	>	点	点
5	2.5	1.0	>	点	点
6	5.5	1.7	>	点	点

(結果)

本発明の方法に係る大面積用図表を使用すれば、
次に説明する大面積用図表を容易に且つ精度よく制
作できる。従って、本発明が非常に有効である。本
発明の効果を以下に説明する。図表第(1)に示され
るとともに、本発明に係る大面積用図表が、

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が大面積用図表である。

4. 図表の簡単な説明

第1図は、本発明に係る大面積用図表を説明
シートの図表のチェックに適用した場合の一例
図表を示す。第2図は、本発明に係る大面積用
図表を説明シートの図表のチェックに適用した
場合の一例図表を示す。

(1) : 図表シート (印刷シート)

(2) : 上面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(3) : 下面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(4) : 図表

(5) : 上面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(6) : 図表

(7) : 下面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(8) : 図表

(9) : 上面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(10) : 図表

(11) : 下面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(12) : 図表

(13) : 上面用図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(14) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(15) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(16) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(17) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(18) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(19) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(20) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(21) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(22) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(23) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(24) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(25) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(26) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(27) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(28) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(29) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(30) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(31) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(32) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(33) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(34) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(35) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

(36) : 図表 (印刷大面積用図表)

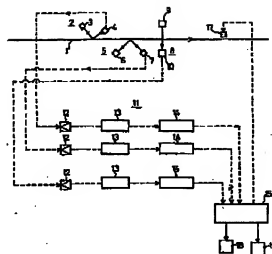
特許出願人 特許出願株式会社

特願2006-519745

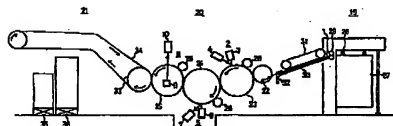
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第 1 図



第 2 図



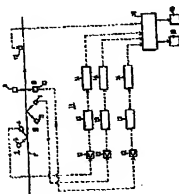
DETECTION OF DEFECTIVE SHEET

Publication number: JP61175552
 Publication date: 1996-08-07
 Inventor: KANEMOTO MASAMI; TOMITA KURA; TANAKA YOSHIAKI; YUKI KAZUHIKO
 Applicant: KANZAKI PAPER MFG CO LTD
 Classification:
 - International: G01N21/83; G01N21/892; G01N21/89; (IPC1-7: G01N21/80 G01N21/89)
 - Cooperative: G01N21/89
 Application number: JP19850017560 19850130
 Priority number(s): JP 19850017560 19850130

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Abstract of JP61175552

PURPOSE: To discriminate a defect of sheet due to a bug easily and accurately, by computing an electrical signal level value due to changes in the quantity of light in terms of reflection and that due to the changes in the quantity of light of transmission type for the same defect. **CONSTITUTION:** An electrical signal is outputted to a circuit section 11 according to the quantity of light of light receiving units 4, 7 and 10 and the level thereof is adjusted to be constant by gain adjustment of an amplifier 12. Then, the difference in the phase due to the difference of measuring positions is adjusted with a shift circuit 13 to make the phase the same. With any defect on a sheet, the reflectance and transmissivity and the like changes and signals corresponding to the defect are inputted into the amplifier 12 from light receivers 4, 7 and 10, the output of which is a mixed signal wave of a defect signal and a noise. The defect signal alone is pick up with the subsequent discriminator and inputted into a control section 15 to compare the level values of defect electrical signals from upper/lower surface reflection type defect detectors 2 and 5 and the level value thereof from a transmission type defect detector 8. When the level values of the units 2 and 5 are equal to or larger than the level value of the unit 8, the defect due to a bug is discriminated.



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TRANSLATION of Japanese Patent Publication No. 61-175552
Title of the Invention: Method of detecting defective sheet
Publication Date: August 7, 1986
Utility Model Application: No. 60-17560
Filing Date: January 30, 1985
Applicant: Kanzaki Paper Co., Ltd.

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention: Method of detecting defective sheet
2. Scope of Claim for a Patent

A method of detecting a defective sheet by reflecting or transmitting the light on or through the sheet and detecting the change in light quantity thereof photoelectrically thereby to detect a defect existing on or inside the sheet, characterized in that the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change are calculated for the same defect thereby to identify a defect caused by an insect.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention
(Field of Industrial Application)

This invention relates to a method of detecting a defect of a sheet, or in particular, to a method of very simply and accurately identifying an insect-caused defect from all the defects that have been detected.
(Prior Art)

In the prior art, the continuous sheet fabricated by the paper machine or the drafting machine in the paper mill or the plastic film factory is finished into a roll or a

flat sheet by the slitter or the cutter as required.

In the presence of a large defect such as dust or oil stain on these sheets, the ink fails to attach at the defective point or the printing cylinder is fouled at the time of printing in the printing works. Especially in the case where the sheet is used for a food package, the defect caused by an insect mixing with or attaching to the sheet not only is insanitary but also greatly hurts the commodity image. Since even a single insect mixed in the commodity incurs a claim, the prevention of the intrusion of an insect and the removal of the sheet having an insect-caused defect are strongly required.

A conventional method has been employed in which a defect detection device of transmission type or reflection type is arranged in the sheet fabrication process to mark a defective part of the sheet, and the defective part thus marked is removed in the subsequent process. All of these defect detection devices are designed to determine the presence and size of a defect in the sheet taking advantage of the phenomenon of the light quantity change due to the defect. In the case where the defect size exceeds about 5 mm, the sheet is marked to have a major defect. A defect smaller than 5 mm, on the other hand, is regarded as a minor defect, and the sheet is used as a product as it is without any marking.

As described above, an insect-caused defect, even if minor, is required to be regarded as a major defect and removed in some specified applications. The conventional defect detection devices, however, cannot distinguish an insect-caused defect and other defects from each other. An idea for overcoming this disadvantage may be to raise the

defect detection level and to mark and remove, as major defects, all defects including those which are otherwise might be disregarded as minor defects. It is, however, against the common rule of effective use economic resources to remove a great amount of sheets simply due to a minor defect caused by a single insect. Also, this method is accompanied by an increased removal work and not necessarily satisfactory. Under the circumstances, a proper solution is in strong demand.

(Object)

The object of this invention is to provide a defect detection method whereby an insect-caused defect can be discriminated from other sheet defects very easily and accurately.

(Configuration)

According to this invention, there is provided a defective sheet detection method for detecting a defect existing on or inside a sheet by reflecting or transmitting the light on or through the sheet and detecting the light quantity change in a photoelectric way, characterized in that the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change are calculated for the same defect thereby to discriminate a defect caused by an insect.

(Operation)

The present inventors, as the result of making vigorous research efforts to distinguish an insect-caused defect from all the detected defects by daring to use both the transmission-type device and the reflection-type device for the same defect, have found that an insect-caused

defect can be discriminated by calculating, for the same defect, the electric signal level value obtained as a reflection-type light quantity change and the electric signal level value obtained as a transmission-type light quantity change.

Specifically, it has been found that an insect-caused defect has the electric signal level by reflection equal to or larger than the electric signal level by transmission while a defect caused by dust or the like has the electric signal level by reflection smaller than the electric signal level by transmission. By calculating the electric signal by transmission and the electric signal by reflection, all the sheets found to have an insect-caused defect are marked, while with regard to the sheets having dust-caused or other defects, on the other hand, only those having a defect larger than a predetermined reference size are marked, and these defects are removed in the subsequent process. In this way, the defects can be removed very efficiently in terms of both economy and operation.

The method according to the invention described above is explained in more detail specifically below with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an application of this invention in which both surfaces of a continuous sheet (1) are checked at the same time.

The sheet (1) runs continuously in the direction of arrow to pass through a projector (3) and a photodetector (4) of a reflection-type defect detection device (2) for monitoring the upper surface, a projector (6) and a photodetector (7) of a reflection-type defect detection device (5) for monitoring the lower surface and a projector

(9) and a photodetector (10) of a transmission-type defect detection device (8) arranged in that order.

The projectors (3, 6, 9) used, as in the prior art, include a visible light source such as the heterothallic bulb, ribbon filament bulb, coil filament bulb, halogen lamp, xenon short-arc lamp or klepht mercury lamp, a infrared light source such as the incandescent lamp, glow bar, Nernst glower, nichrome heater, cartridge heater, platinum ribbon or high-pressure mercury lamp, or a laser light source such as a solid laser formed of the laser material such as ruby, glass, YAG or BEL, the gas laser formed of a laser material such as helium neon, argon, krypton, carbon dioxide gas or helium cadmium, or a semiconductor laser formed of a laser material such as GaAs, ZnS, ZnO, CdS, GaN, InP, GaSb, InAs or PbTe.

Incidentally, the light sources are arranged at appropriate pitches so as to radiate the sheet (1) uniformly over the entire width thereof. Without using a fixed light source as in this embodiment, however, what is called the flying spot-type projector may be used in which the light from one light source is reduced to a thin beam and the light spot thus produced on the surface of the sample is scanned on the sheet surface by a rotary mirror or a vibratory mirror inserted in the optical beam path.

The photodetectors (4, 7, 10) may be the photodiode, phototransistor, photoelectric tube, charge-coupled device (CCD), avalanche diode, pin diode, infrared vidicon, infrared detection element, noctovision, collector element, thermocouple, photon drug, Golay cell, patray cell (sic) or thermistor.

The light emitted at predetermined level from each

projector (3, 6, 9) is reflected from or transmitted through the surface of the running continuous sheet (1) and enters the corresponding photodetector (4, 7, 10).

The photodetector (4, 7, 10) has the function of converting the incident light into electricity, and an electrical signal corresponding to the light quantity is output from the photodetector to a circuit section (11). In the circuit section (11), the gain is adjusted first in an amplifier (12) thereby to amplify the electrical signal while at the same time adjusting each signal at a constant level, and the different phases caused by the difference in the measurement position are adjusted into the same phase by a shift circuit (13).

In the presence of a defect in the sheet, the light quantity incident to the photodetector is changed by the change in reflectivity, transmittance or reflection light axis. Thus, a signal corresponding to the defect is output from the photodetector (4, 7, 10) and amplified by the amplifier (12) in accordance with the gain involved. The output from the amplifier (12) is a mixed signal wave of the defect signal and the noise, and therefore, only the defect signal is retrieved by a discriminator (14) in the next section and input to a controller (15).

In the control unit (15), for the purpose of discriminating the input defect signal, the defect-related electrical signal level value from the reflection-type defect detection device and the defect-related electrical signal level value from the transmission-type defect detection device, which are obtained for the same defect, are compared with each other. In the case where the reflection-type defect-related electrical signal level

value is equal to or larger than the transmission-type defect-related electrical signal level value, the control unit (15) judges that the particular defect contains an insect, while in the case where the reflection-type defect-related electrical signal level value is smaller than the transmission-type defect-related electrical signal level value, on the other hand, the control unit (15) judges that the particular defect is other than caused by an insect.

Based on this result, the control unit (15) sounds an alarm (16) if required, while at the same time causing the marking unit (17) to attach a mark on the sheet in synchronism with the defective point and displaying on the display unit (18) whether the defect is caused by an insect or not.

Fig. 2 shows an application of the method according to the invention wherein the two surfaces of the flat sheet (1) are checked.

The device is configured mainly of a supply unit (19), a detection unit (20) and a discharge unit (21).

The supply unit can employ a well-known means such as a method of moving the flat sheet along a predetermined path using a gripper chain, for example, or a method of moving the flat sheet while being held by sheet feed conveyors arranged on both the upper and lower sides. Also, a high-speed operation is possible by employing a sheet-by-sheet feeder of the sheet-feed printing machine.

In the detection unit (20) making up an essential part of the invention, a roll with the swing gripper (22), a first-stage inspection roll (23), a second-stage inspection roll (24) and a third-stage inspection roll (25) are arranged almost horizontally with the side surfaces thereof

in contact with each other. Each inspection roll, though not shown, is installed with a gripper unit used for the pressure cylinder of the printing machine so that the forward end portion of the incoming flat sheet may be held and sent to the next process.

The reflection-type defect detection device (2) for checking the upper surface of the sheet is arranged above the first-stage inspection roll (23), and the reflection-type defect detection device (5) for checking the lower surface of the sheet under the second-stage inspection roll (24). The third-stage inspection roll (25), on the other hand, uses a transparent or translucent hollow pipe of acryl resin to check the flat sheet with the transmitted light. The third-stage inspection roll (25), with the projector (9) arranged therein and the photodetector (10) above it, is so configured as to operate as the transmission-type detect detection device (8).

Incidentally, on the side of each inspection roll contacted by the sheet, a pressure roller (26) is arranged to prevent the rise of the flat sheet from the surface of the inspection roll and the adverse effect on the measurement accuracy. Also, the circuit for processing the electrical signal from each photodetector is similar to the one shown in Fig. 1.

The operation method of the flat sheet defect detection device according to the invention is specifically explained below with reference to the configuration example described above.

The flat sheet (1) sent out one by one toward a feed board (30) through an intake port (28) and a feed roll (29) from a sheet stack (27) in the supply unit (19) is supplied

on the feed board in a manner to secure the regular feed under the pressure of an endless belt (31), until it stops with the front end portion thereof coming into contact with a transfer (32). Next, the front end portion is held by a roll (22) with a swing gripper rotated in the direction of arrow, and sent to the first-stage inspection roll (23) while being accelerated up to the rotational speed of the first-stage inspection roll (23). When passing through about one half of the upper surface of the first-stage inspection roll, the upper surface of the flat sheet is checked by the reflected light, followed by the lower surface thereof being checked similarly when passing through the second-stage inspection roll (24). After that, the sheet is checked by the transmitted light while passing through the third-stage inspection roll (25).

The front end portion of the flat sheet that has passed through all these check points is held by a holding hook of a delivery chain (34) when the third-stage inspection roll (25) and a chain wheel (33) for driving the delivery chain come closest to each other, and then transferred to the discharge section (21). The flat sheet that has arrived at the discharge section, if it has an insect-caused defect or other major defects detected by the detection unit (20), is automatically stacked on a recheck pallet (35), or otherwise, on an OK pallet (36).

Incidentally, the translucent sheet (1) usable in the method according to the invention may be formed of, for example, a fiber sheet having the opacity of 70 to 95 such as quality paper, art paper or coated paper, or a plastic sheet having the total light transmittance of not less than 40 % such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene,

polymethyl methacrylate, polyoxymethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, polyamide, polyimide or a copolymer of any of these polymers and other polymers. Also, according to the embodiments described, the two surfaces of the sheet are checked. Nevertheless, the invention is of course applicable also to a case in which only one surface of the sheet is checked.

(Embodiments)

An embodiment of the invention is specifically explained below, and the invention is of course not limited to this embodiment.

[First embodiment]

While a roll of the 85-g/m² two-side art paper 92 in opacity with the 18-g/m² coating on one surface of the 50-g/m² base paper is wound back at the rate of about 600 m/min, the paper surface is checked by a defect detection device having the configuration shown in Fig. 1. The 110-W reflection lamp of Toshiba is used as a projector (3, 6, 9) constituting a visible light source, and the charge coupled device as a photodetector (4, 7, 10). The result of determining the detected defect according to the invention is compared with the result obtained by the actual visual inspection of the defective point as shown in Table 1. As apparent from Table 1, the result determined by the method according to the invention well coincides with the result of the visual inspection.

Table 1

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
1	2.2	3.6	<	A7	A8
2	4.5	4.9	<	A7	A8
3	4.1	4.8	<	A7	A9
4	0.5	1.4	<	A7	A10
5	1.8	1.0	>	A11	A12
6	3.4	2.1	>	A11	A12
7	4.1	2.3	>	A11	A13
8	4.9	2.6	>	A11	A14

(Footnote)

- A1 Defective point
 A2 Transmission signal level value (V)
 A3 Reflection signal level value (V)
 A4 Signal comparison
 A5 Result determined by the device
 A6 Result of visual inspection
 A7 Insect
 A8 Small fly
 A9 Fly
 A10 Thaumaleidae
 A11 Other defects
 A12 Dust
 A13 Scar
 A14 Wrinkle

[Second embodiment]

The flat sheet of polyethylene telephthalate 70 μ thick and 50 % in total light transmittance obtained by the biaxial stretcher with tenter is checked on two surfaces thereof, while being fed at the rate of 180 sheets per minute, on the defect detection device having the configuration shown in Fig. 2. The projector (3, 6, 9) of flying spot type is used with the helium neon laser as a

light source for emitting the visible light laser having the wavelength of 0.63 μm . The photodiode is used as the photodetector (4, 7, 10). As in the first embodiment, the result is obtained as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
1	3.2	3.6	=	A7	A8
2	3.4	4.2	<	A7	A10
3	3.7	3.8	=	A7	A8
4	2.7	1.4	>	A7	A12
5	2.6	1.0	>	A11	A12
6	3.2	1.7	>	A11	A14

(Footnote)

- A1 Defective point
- A2 Transmission signal level value (V)
- A3 Reflection signal level value (V)
- A4 Signal comparison
- A5 Result determined by the device
- A6 Result of visual inspection
- A7 Insect
- A8 Small fly
- A10 Thaumaleidae
- A11 Other defects
- A12 Dust
- A14 Wrinkle

[Effects]

The use of the defect detection device according to the method of the invention makes it possible to identify an insect-caused defect very simply and accurately. Thus, not only the processing capacity is increased but also the expense which otherwise might accrue upon occurrence of a claim is saved. At the same time, the labor and burden on

the part of the workers are greatly reduced.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment in which the defect detection method according to the invention is used for checking the two surfaces of a continuous sheet. Fig. 2 shows an embodiment in which the defect detection method according to the invention is used for checking the two surfaces of a flat sheet.

- (1): Continuous sheet (flat sheet)
- (2): Reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface
- (3): Projector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface)
- (4): Photodetector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring upper surface)
- (5): Reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface
- (6): Projector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface)
- (7): Photodetector (for reflection-type defect detection device for monitoring lower surface)
- (8): Transmission-type defect detection device
- (9): Projector (for transmission-type defect detection device)
- (10): Photodetector (for transmission-type defect detection device)
- (11): Circuit unit, (12): Amplifier
- (13): Shift circuit, (14): Discriminator
- (15): Control unit, (16): Alarm
- (17): Marking unit, (18): Display unit
- (19): Supply unit, (20): Detection unit

Best Available Copy

- (21): Discharge unit
- (22): Roll with swing gripper
- (23): First-stage inspection roll
- (24): Second-stage inspection roll
- (25): Third-stage inspection roll
- (26): Pressure roll, (27): Sheet stack
- (28): Intake port, (29): Feed roll
- (30): Feed board
- (31): Endless belt, (32): Transfer
- (33): Chain wheel (for driving delivery chain)
- (34): Delivery chain
- (35): Recheck pallet
- (36): OK pallet